correlated with drug resistance are very diverse: some antiretroviral agents require only one single genetic change, while others require multiple mutations for resistance to appear. A summary of mutations in the HIV genome correlated with drug resistance has been compiled. See Schinazi, R.F., Larder, B.A. & Meliors, J.W. 1997. Int. Antiviral News. 5, 129-142 (1997). Additionally, an electronic listing with mutations has also become available on the internet at sites such as hiv-web.lanl.gov or www.viralresistance.com Of course, as antiretroviral drugs are administered for longer periods of time, mostly in combination with each other, and as new antiretrovirals are being developed and added to the present drugs, new resistance-correlated genetic variants are being discovered. Of particular import is that the combination of antiretroviral agents can influence resistance characteristics. - -

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1 and 21 as follows:

1 . (Amended) A method for determining the level of resistance of HIV to an HIV RT inhibitor comprising:

a) providing a reaction well comprising

at least one template for an HIV RT enzyme,

at least one primer,

at least one detectable dNTP substrate,

at least one HIV RT inhibitor,

at least one ribonucleotide chosen from ATP and GTP or at least one pyrophosphate;